



~~LE4~~

LE4

San Luis Mission Site Excavation is Area of

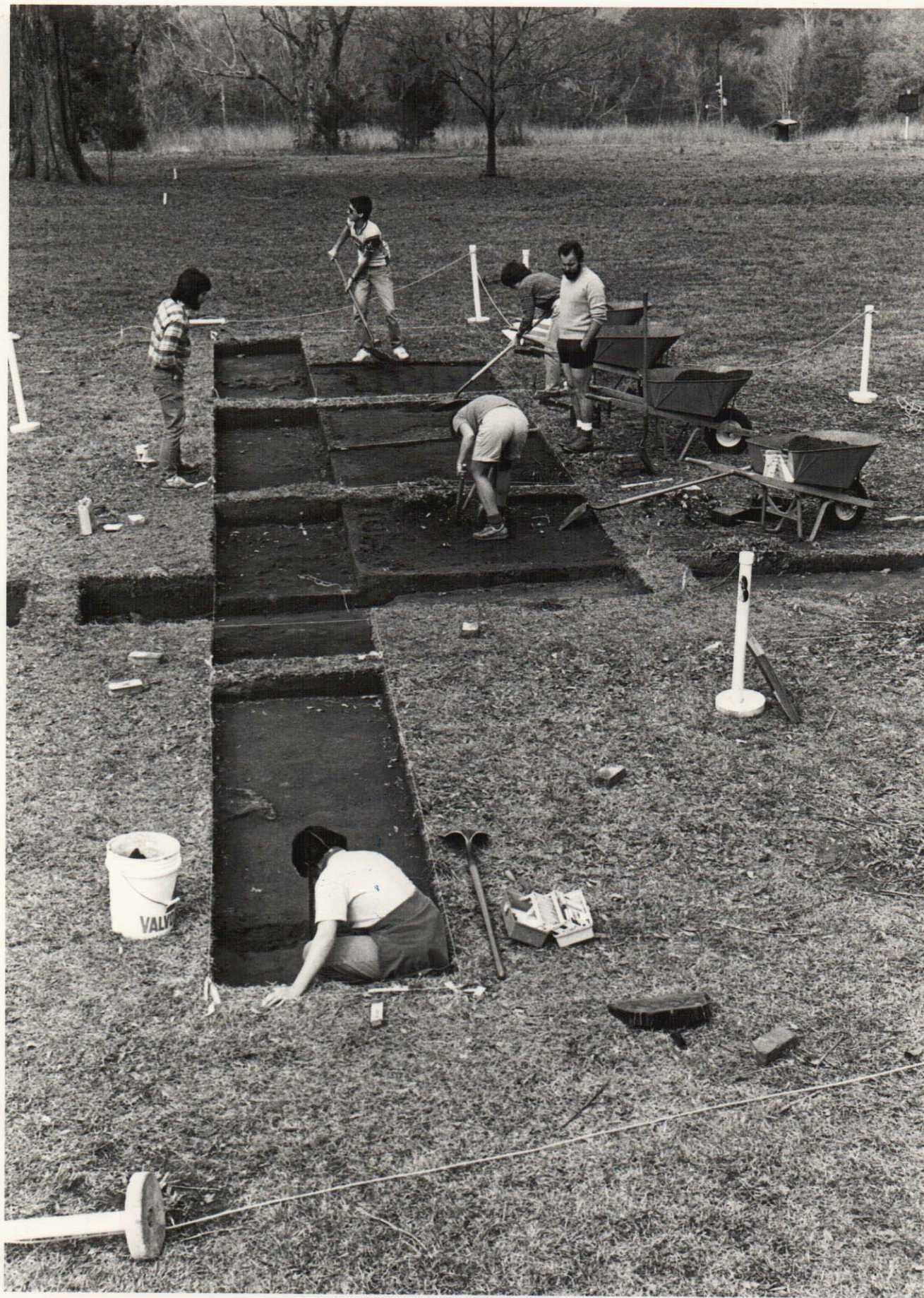
Ofenst

Florida Division of Historical Resources

Leon

41

17 SAN LUIS - 1986 EXCAVATIONS



~~LE 853~~ LE4

Site Excavations in Area of

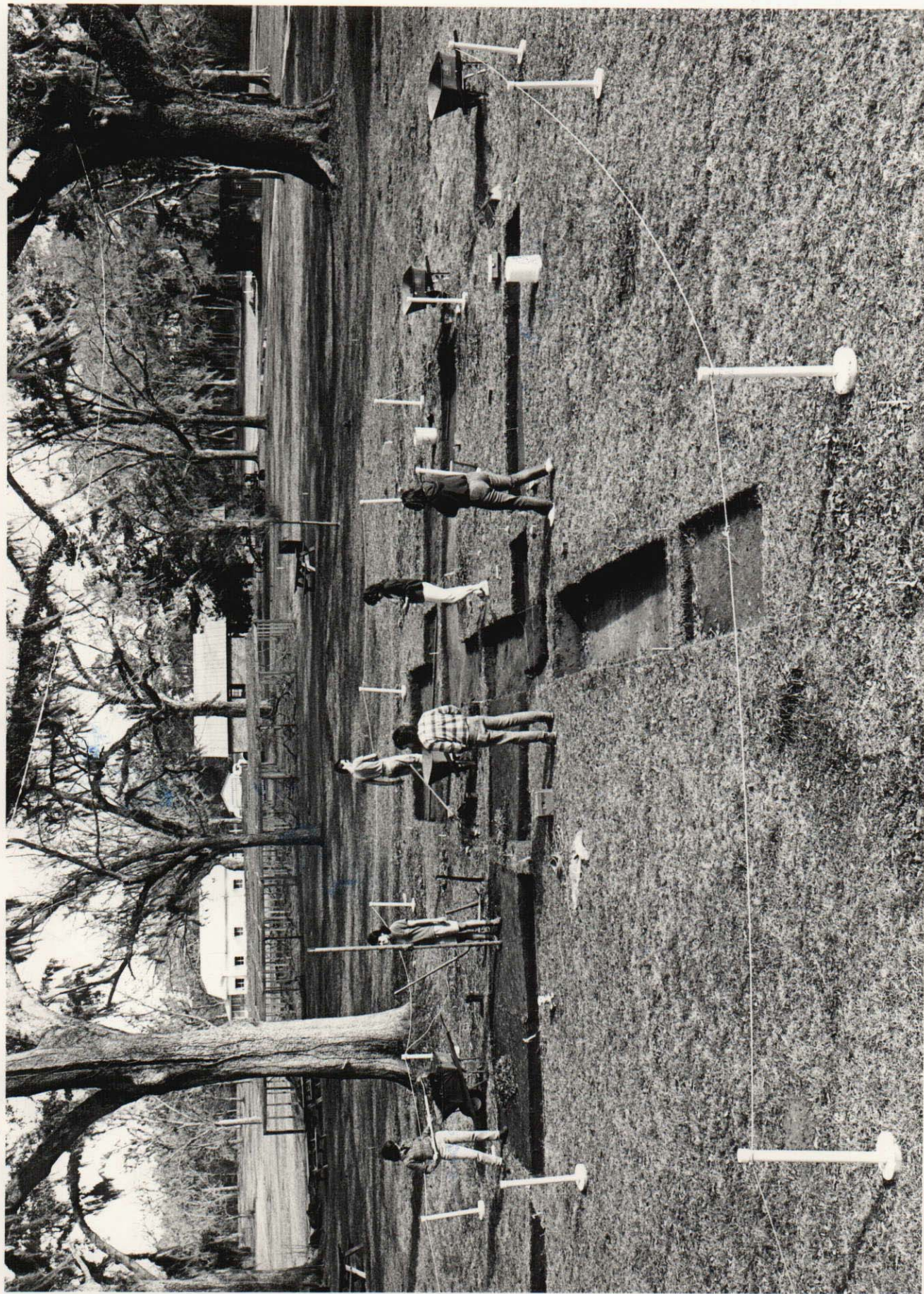
San Luis Mission

Church

F Linda Penson of Historical Resources

Lean

43



LE4

Site Excavation in

San Luis Mission

Area of Church

↳ Linda Ramirez of Historical Resources

Leon

45

18

SAN LUIS

44



La C...
...
...

~~LE 43~~

LE 4

Algalachas Indian Pottery from San Luis Mission

Site

✓ Linda Denison of Historical Resources

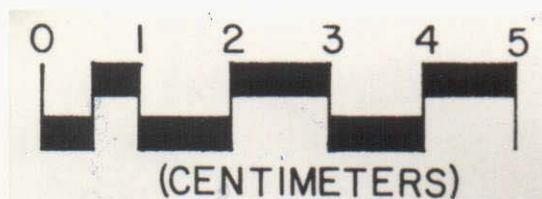
Leon

47

19

ABORIGINAL POTTERY

46



20

ADDITIONAL / EUROPEAN POTTERY - SAN LUIS

~~LE 853~~
LE4

Apelache Indian of Spanish Pottery and

Green Flint From San Luis Mission Site

Florida Remnant of Historic Resource

Leon

49

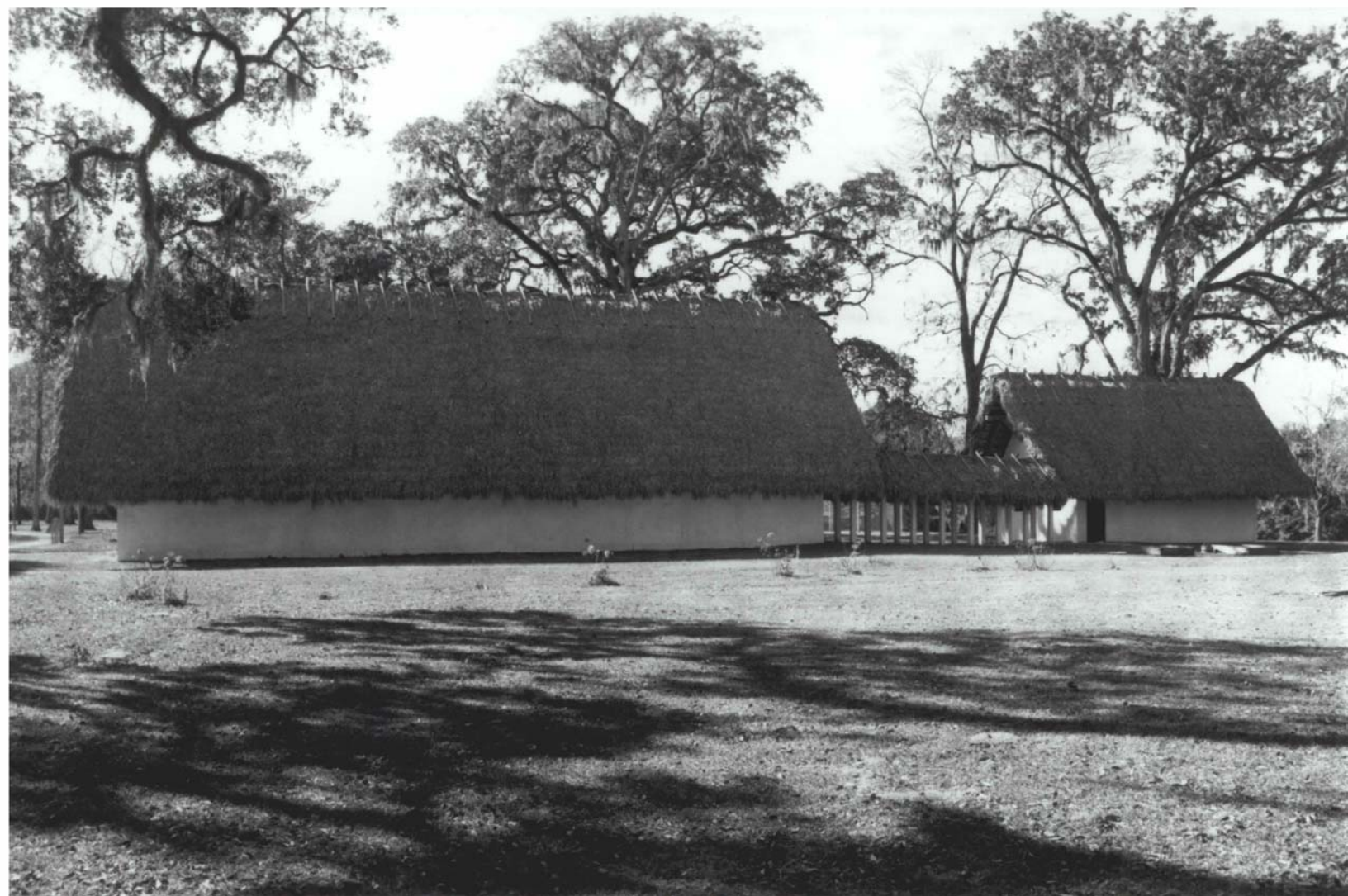
48







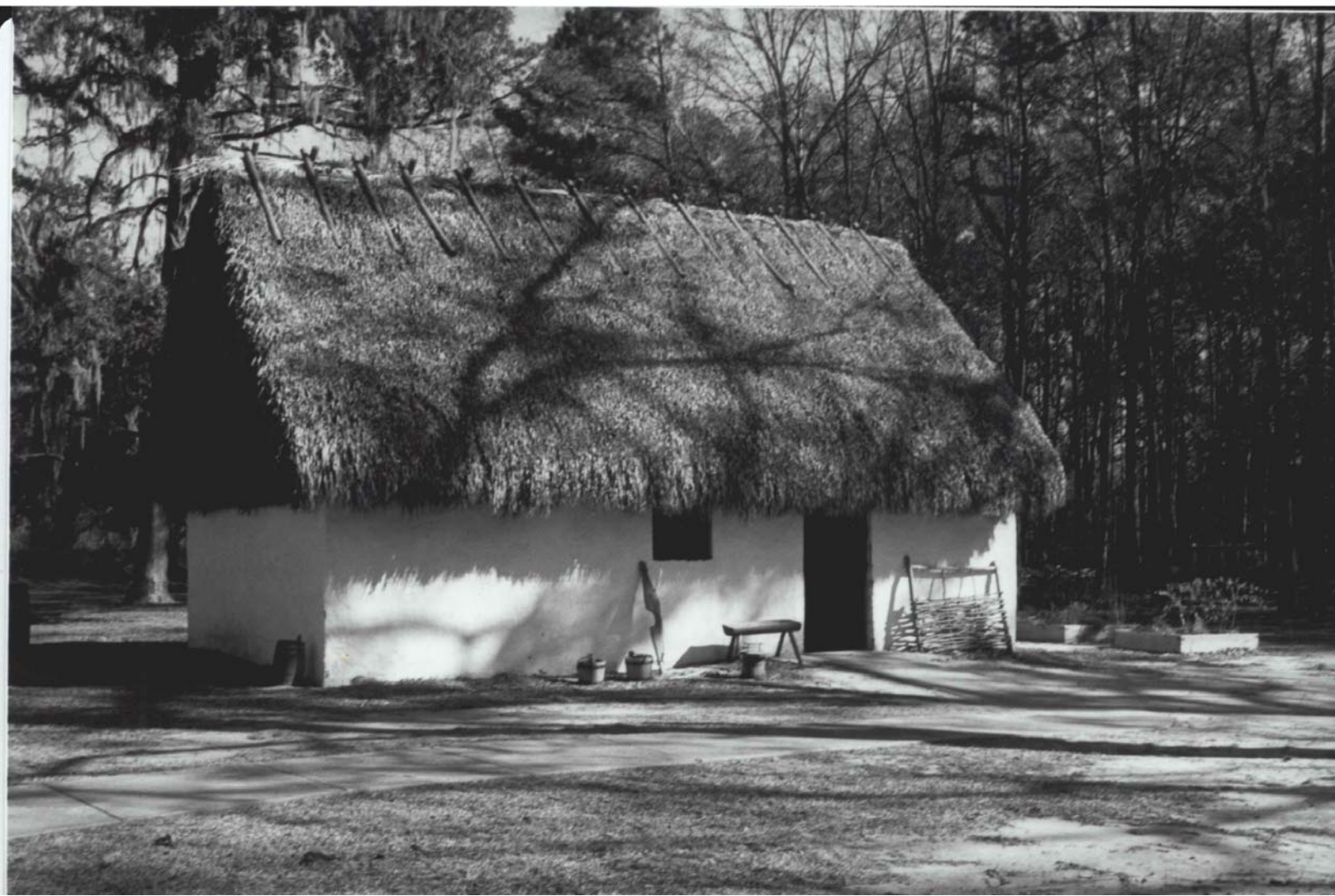




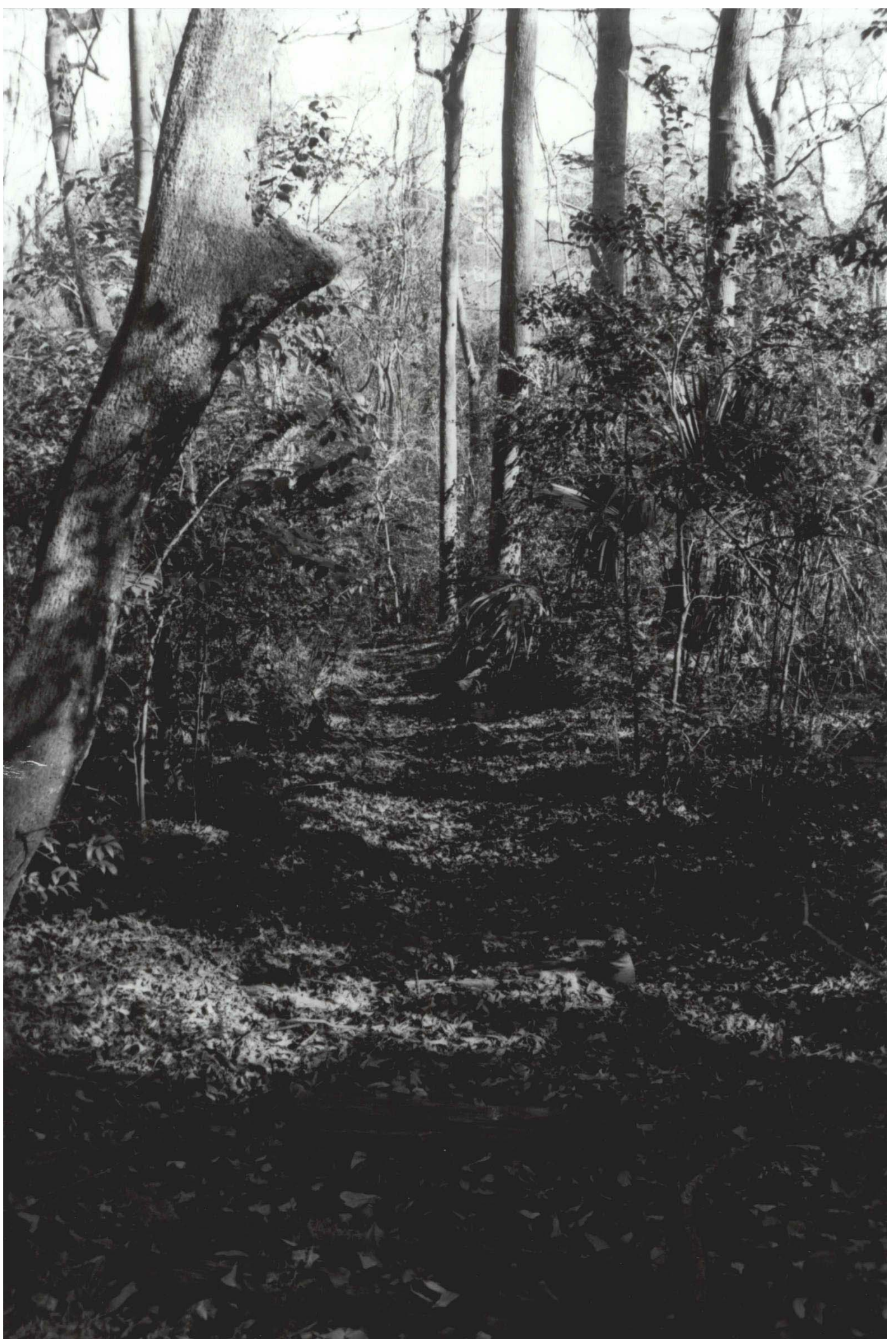


































SAN LUIS DE TALIMALI

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 22

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1) San Luis de Talimali
- 2) Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
- 3) Roy Lett, Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR)
- 4) January 2003
- 5) Original negatives held by Roy Lett, BAR

The preceding information applies to all of the photographs except #s 20-22.

- 6) Visitor entrance on Mission Road, camera facing northeast
- 7) Photo 1 of 22
- 6) Parking lot and sidewalk to interpretive areas of site, camera facing southwest
- 7) Photo 2 of 22
- 6) Messer House (1938)/Visitor Center (**G** on Site Plan), camera facing north
- 7) Photo 3 of 22
- 6) View from northern edge of plaza (**P** on Site Plan), camera facing south. Corner of church reconstruction visible on right.
- 7) Photo 4 of 22
- 6) Convento and Cocina (**F** on Site Plan), camera facing south southwest
- 7) Photo 5 of 22
- 6) View from Plaza looking northwest toward Church and Convento (**E** and **F** on Site Plan)
- 7) Photo 6 of 22
- 6) View from Plaza, facing southeast showing Council House and Chief's House (**B** and **A** on Site Plan)
- 7) Photo 7 of 22
- 6) Apalachee Council House (left) and Chief's House (right) (**B** and **A** on Site Plan), camera facing south (wide angle)
- 7) Photo 8 of 22
- 6) Spanish House (**D** on Site Plan), camera facing northeast
- 7) Photo 9 of 22
- 6) View of Spanish Village, (**C** on Site Plan), camera facing east (wide angle)
- 7) Photo 10 of 22
- 6) South entrance to Nature Trail (northeast corner of site), camera facing northeast
- 7) Photo 11 of 22

SAN LUIS DE TALIMALI

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

-
- 6) Front of 1930s-1940s outbuildings, (left to right, they are **H**, **I** and **J** on Site Plan), camera facing northwest
 - 7) Photo 12 of 22

 - 6) Back of 1930s-1940s outbuildings, (left to right, they are **J**, **I** and **H** on Site Plan), camera facing south
 - 7) Photo 13 of 22

 - 6) 1936 residence (**K** on Site Plan), camera facing north
 - 7) Photo 14 of 22

 - 6) Grape arbor (foreground), barn (background) (**L** on Site Plan), camera facing northeast
 - 7) Photo 15 of 22

 - 6) Discovery Area (**O** on Site Plan), camera facing north northeast
 - 7) Photo 16 of 22

 - 6) 1930s barn (foreground) and 1950 residence (background) (**L** and **M** on Site Plan), camera facing northwest
 - 7) Photo 17 of 22

 - 6) Empty 1950 residence and shed (**M** on Site Plan), camera facing southwest
 - 7) Photo 18 of 22

 - 6) Excavations in Military Complex (**N** on Site Plan), camera facing northeast
 - 7) Photo 19 of 22

 - 6) Mapping southwestern bastion in Military Complex (at **N** on Site Plan)
 - 7) Photo 20 of 20

 - 6) Cleaning baptismal font base in Church (at **E** on Site Plan)
 - 7) Photo 21 of 22

 - 6) Quartz crystal cross from church, 7 cm tall.
 - 7) Photo 22 of 22



San Luis De Apalache



San Luis de Apalache

Tallahassee, Florida

County of Leon.

National Register Number: 66000266 Resource type: Site.

Congressional District: FL-2

Certified Local Government: NO

NPS Contact:

Southeast Support Office.

Atlanta Federal Center, 1924 Building, 100 Alabama St. ,SW, Atlanta, GA 30303 , Ph.
404/562-3171

Statement of Significance (as of October 9, 1960):

Administrative center for the Spanish Province of Apalache. Abandoned when Great Britain began the destruction of the Spanish Florida missions in 1702.

The NHL Database was developed by [Heritage Preservation Services](#). Comments and questions about the database may be directed to NHL_info@nps.gov

NHL Home Page



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**HISTORIC San Luis de Apalache/
San Luis de Talimali (Apalache)

AND/OR COMMON

San Luis de Talimali (Apalache)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Mission Road

CITY, TOWN

Tallahassee

VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida

CODE

12

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

Leon

CODE

073

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. L. R. Trapnell

STREET & NUMBER

2020 Mission Road

CITY, TOWN

Tallahassee

VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Leon County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

none known

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☐ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

San Luis mission and fort were located on the summit of a hill in heavily forested country about 2 miles west of the present city of Tallahassee. The site is 200 feet above sea level, on the last high hill on the west before land falls off to the floodplain of the Ochlockonee River which was Apalache's western border. On the northeastern slope, there is a deep, bowl-like depression watered by two springs.

During the 1930's the property was bought by the late James Messer, Sr., whose wife still resides there. They constructed a large colonial style, stucco mansion and several outbuildings very near the former location of the church and suspected associated Christian cemetery. Except for these structures, most of which hopefully did not seriously disrupt archeological remains beneath them during construction, since they were built without basements, the rest of the land of the estate is primarily lawn, meadow and gardens.

The 1705 historical drawing of the site showed a twelve building community and associated fortress. It is known that the 1696 blockhouse was 85 by 58 feet, with bastions at the corners and defended by eight cannons. It was big enough to house the entire San Luis force in times of danger. It was surrounded by a stockade 12 feet high and a moat which surrounded the stockade. Archeologists suspect that a Christian cemetery and Indian structural areas associated with the community probably would be located at the site as well.

****The present owner refused permission to visit the site and this report has been prepared based on an interview with Florida archeologist B. Calvin Jones February 13, 1975, and on the reconstruction study of the San Luis site which he compiled for the State office in November 1974.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1655-1704

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The westward expansion of Spanish mission activity brought the Franciscans into the Apalache province of northern Florida by 1633. The precise construction date is unknown but by 1655 San Luis was included on mission lists and by 1675 it was not only the largest, but the principal one of the fourteen Apalache missions.

By 1675 San Luis was the administrative center of the province, with a population of some 1400 persons, including a military garrison of infantry reinforced with artillery, whose commanding officer was also deputy governor of Florida. The province was of particular importance as a center of trade and as a supply region for the Spanish community at St. Augustine. As the century advanced, due to the activities of pirates in the Gulf of Mexico, hostile Choctaws in the west, and English traders in the back country, the importance of Apalache increased and San Luis became the base for Spanish advances toward Pensacola and up the Chattahoochee River into what later became southwestern Georgia.

By 1693 the activities of British traders in stirring up the back-country Indian tribes made it necessary to strengthen the Spanish defenses and the garrison at San Luis was bolstered, and at one time as many as 40 men were stationed there. In 1696 the Spaniards erected a large wooden blockhouse with a moat and stockade at San Luis and the mission then became an actual fort, and was the only interior mission to be so fortified.

In January 1704, Governor Moore led his South Carolians into Apalache to crush the Spanish power. Though nearby Ayubale and other posts fell, and a part of the San Luis garrison was defeated by the invading force, San Luis still held out. Finally, with the desertion of most of the Indians and news of the approach of invading British forces from the sea, the post was abandoned and burned by the Spanish in July 1704 before they left for Pensacola.

A year after the Spanish evacuated San Luis, Admiral Antonio de Landeche sailed into Apalache Bay and marched a force of 180 men to the San Luis Site. He found no people, and only an unburned part of the stockade still standing. He had the ruins carefully described and the area mapped, and his records are extant.

Later Seminole Indians took over the old fields of Apalache, but avoided the ruins of the mission and fort where broken cannon and church remained strewn around the site. In 1823 when Dr. W.H. Simmons and John Lee Williams were selecting a site for the seat

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET San Luis de Apalache NEM NUMBER #8 PAGE 2

of government of the new American Territory of Florida, Williams recorded the dimensions of the blockhouse of San Luis, whose outlines were still visible. Their report closely coincides with that of Landeche from 1705. During the nineteenth century the area was a popular picnicking spot and in the 1880's and 1890's the hill was again planted in 30 acres of grapes.

Records indicate that in 1843 an "Alabama gentlemen" dug for treasure at the San Luis and found only "many articles which will possess great interest with the antiquarian." Archeologist Gordon R. Willey visited the site in 1940 and picked up a few sherds of olive jars and Indian pottery. In 1948 archeologist John W. Griffin dug test holes and recovered numerous artifacts from the mission period. He also located the moat, but because of time limitations was unable to find any of the foundations.

About ten years later, a project directed by archeologist Charles Fairbanks located the entrance to Fort San Luis. In 1967 state archeologist L. Ross Morrell hurriedly salvaged Spanish artifacts and Indian ceramics during the construction of Ocala Road which runs through the east edge of the site.

Extensive archeological work needs to be done to adequately record the site. However, most of the site is privately owned as an estate and the present owners have not allowed any work to be done on their property for the past decade. The State archeology team has offered a proposal for the State to buy, excavate, reconstruct parts of the old mission complex and then develop the 48 acre site as a State park. However, the owner is not interested in selling the land and the proposal has not received any serious consideration to date.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bolton, Herbert E., and Ross, Mary, The Debatable Land (Berkely, 1925).
Boyd, Mark F., "Mission Sites in Florida," Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. XVII, No. 4 (April 1939).
Boyd, Mark F., Smith, Hale G., and Griffin, John W., Here They Once Stood: The Tragic End of the Apalachee Missions (Gainesville, Fla., 1951).
(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 48.08

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 715,716,00 337,119,60

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 16 715,716,50 337,113,90

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 16 715,704,00 337,113,70

D 16 715,711,00 337,119,30

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As indicated on the enclosed map entitled "Site Limits of Fort San Luis," compiled by the Office of the Florida State archeologist, the boundary of the landmark encloses 48.08 acres. The twentieth century house and outbuildings do not contribute to the national significance of the landmark. Beginning at the southeast corner at the point where Mission Road and Ocala Road intersect, the boundary follows the north curb of Mission Road west, curving in a northwesterly direction as the road does so, for about
(continued)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Blanche Higgins Shcroer, Landmark Review Project; Frank B. Sarles, Jr., 1958

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Boundary Certified

DATE

DATE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

((NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS))

((NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS))

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET San Luis
 de Apalache ITEM NUMBER #9 PAGE 2

Chatelain, Verne E., The Defenses of Spanish Florida (Washington, 1941).

Lattimore, Ralston B., "San Luis de Apalache, Fort and Mission," Historic Site
Survey Report, August 8, 1939).

"The Mission San Luis de Talimali (Apalache): A Reconstruction Study," compiled
by B. Calvin Jones, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Florida
Department of State, (unpublished report, Tallahassee, 1974).

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CONTINUATION SHEET San Luis
 de Apalache ITEM NUMBER #10 PAGE 2

2200 feet, then runs in a generally northeasterly direction for about 1000 feet, then due east for about another 1000 feet to Ocala Road, then south along the west curb of Ocala Road to the beginning point.

In Reply Refer To:
L58

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION ONE
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

Region One 60-72

November 10, 1960

Memorandum

To: Region One Superintendents
From: Regional Director, Region One
Subject: Registry of National Historic Landmarks

On October 9, the Secretary of the Interior announced the establishment of the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, utilizing the results of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings to date. Attachments to this memorandum explain the Registry and give information on the 28 sites and buildings within Region One which have been classified by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments and thus are eligible for inclusion at present. Other sites will become eligible as the Survey progresses.

Owners of the sites may apply to the Secretary for certificates for attesting to the distinction, which will be furnished without charge. They also have the option of purchasing bronze markers, which will be available in three sizes.

The Washington Office has drafted a Letter of Application for the use of individuals wishing to apply for inclusion on the Registry. The letter will be reproduced in quantity for distribution by the field to interested persons. We will notify you when we have received additional information as to procedure, and you will be furnished with the Letters of Application when they are available.

The contents of this memorandum will remain in effect until further notice.


Regional Director

Attachments

LE4

154

Five themes of study have been completed to date, as follows:

Theme IV, Spanish Exploration and Settlement

Theme V, French Exploration and Settlement

Theme VI, English Exploration and Settlement to 1700

Theme IX, Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775

Theme XI, The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830

In the themes which have been completed, 28 sites within Region One have been classified as eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. By states, they are as follows:

ALABAMA

Fort Toulouse, Wetumpka - From 1717 to the end of the French and Indian War, Fort Toulouse was the offensive-defensive eastern outpost of French Louisiana. It figured significantly in the French drive to wrest control of the Southeast from the Spaniards and the English. The site is partially State-owned.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Post State Park and historic environs - Situated near the mouth of the Arkansas River, Arkansas Post was the first white settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley and the later Louisiana Purchase. It was established by the famed Henri de Tonty, lieutenant of the Sieur de la Salle. The site is partially State-owned.

FLORIDA

Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Pensacola - Built during the last Spanish occupation of West Florida, it was an important defense bastion of Pensacola. The site is administered by the United States Navy.

Plaza Ferdinand VII, Pensacola - In this square, on July 17, 1821, was consummated the transfer of Florida from the rule of Spain to that of the United States. The site is owned by the City of Pensacola.

San Luis de Apalache, Tallahassee -- Typifies the Spanish mission system in Florida. San Luis de Apalache became the administrative center of the old Spanish province of Apalache. The site is privately owned.

Le 4

Index by State and Name

National Register Information System

02/21/2002 08:47:00

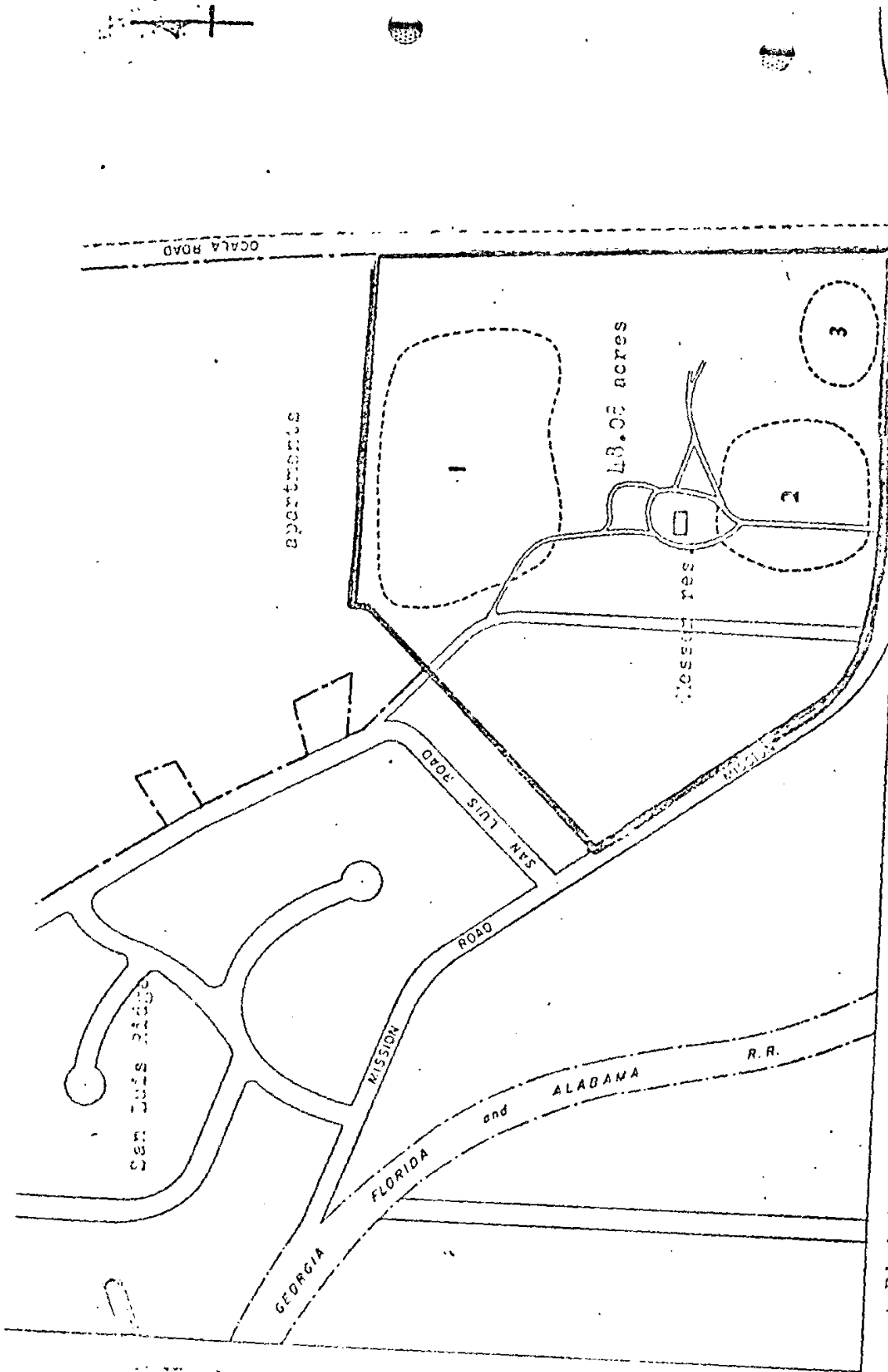
No filter

Include filter in navigation ☐

Row	STATE	COUNTY	RESOURCE NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	LISTED	MULTIPLE
1	FL	Leon	San Luis de Apalache	2 mi. W of Tallahassee	Tallahassee	1966-10-15	

Page 1

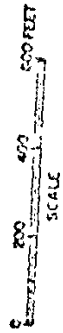




Division of Archives, History, and Records Management
Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties

EXPLANATION

- 1-PALISADE-BLOCKHOUSE COMPLEX and SPRINGS
- 2-SUPPORTIVE ABORIGINAL VILLAGE
- 3-UNIDENTIFIED AREAS OF ARTIFACT CONCENTRATIONS



LEH

7

Tallahassee Quad
May 15, '89 LE4

